

of salary, say once every five years, until a fixed maximum amount is reached. It was difficult to find any scheme that will

justness to such particular officer, but ought not to be impossible to find one, who will avoid the one-sidedness of the Singapore management, come to the Hongkong suggestion for a general increase all round, vetoed. In the neighbouring colony the matter is now settled, the Secretary State's scheme having been unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council and necessary, vote for the present year passed.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER AND PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON THE LAND QUESTION.

The January number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains two articles of exception interest to the student of politics—one Professor Huxley, the other Mr. G. C. Spencer, the former as a lively assessor on the central position of the Radical faith, confirmed by the expert fallacy-killer Professor Huxley. As a matter of fact, it is an assault on the doctrines contained in Rousseau's "Discours sur l'origine de l'inégalité parmi les hommes," addressed by Mr. G. C. Spencer. The Professor states his object to be to show what ROUSSEAU'S doctrines were and to inquire into their scientific value. The title of the article is "On the Nature, Inequality of Man," and the argument is routed chiefly to the land question, the origin of the private ownership of land being traced and it is right to identify the two. Mr. G. C. Spencer and Mr. Huxley are old antagonists on sociological questions, and the Professor seems a little disappointed that on this occasion he cannot, while striking at the Land Socialists, strike at Mr. SPENCER. It is fortunate he may, somewhat sarcastically "From Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S lecture on the *Times* of the 12th inst.," and Mr. Huxley repudiates the doctrine which I am about to criticize. I rejoice to hear it; in the first place, because they to lose the shelter of his high authority; secondly, because, after this repudiation, a thing I may say in the course of the following pages against ROUSSEAU cannot be agreeable to him; and finally, because, as I desire to say, I regret that in how good company, I should have lacked the diligence to perceive that Mr. SPENCER previously repudiated the ideas attributed to him by the Land Socialists." It is curious coincidence that in the same number of the same magazine, Mr. SPENCER should come forward with his opinions, made

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the individual—a natural process went on as labour became more specialised and divided, and without any necessary mixture of force or fraud, although a justified by a plentiful supply of both; and to this latter, he is of opinion that we ought to add a statute of equalisation. He also shows, however, that even if enough, that if no claim by an individual on a particular piece of land can be justified, neither can the claim of any nation on a particular country. It is not difficult to show the fallacies of Socialism, a system which would translate Mr. Sturgeon's political philosophy into a system of making the necessary corrections for the nature of the materials to which it has been applied. Socialism is in fact as impossible in mechanics. Yet there is no Professor HULLER's article a note of gratitude somewhat harshly.

It is a pity that the author of the article on inequality which comes next, even though he himself, exhibits as soon as the moral and moral qualities begin to manifest themselves a polity. Among the children are some who continue to be more honest and more powerful than the rest, and who, by their mental and moral qualities, are a political inequality visibly due to the steps of natural inequality. The greater the children becomes a political body, a with its rights of property and its property distinctions of rank and power, and it comes about neither by force nor by fraud, but by the natural process of the regulated families, however, the parents increase their influence to prevent the children using their superior power of things at the expense of their better and endeavour to correct the tendency

The public, especially the investing public, is indebted to Mr. J. F. FRANCIS, & Co. for the very interesting lecture he gave on Wednesday afternoon on Borneo and its prospects. The learned gentleman has recently paid a visit to that land of promise, and while there took the opportunity of learning as much as possible of the country, its industries, and its future prospects. His investigations have been placed before the public in his lecture, and the account he gave of the tobacco culture must have been cheering to many a holder of shares in planting companies. The future of Borneo, he tells us, will rest primarily on the production of tobacco, and it is his firm conviction that tobacco cultivation is the only sure way of attaining success. That the land was good land he could not for himself, and that it was excellent land for tobacco growing he was told by every one. Every essential is present, he says, to make the cultivation of tobacco a success, and extremely handsome dividends will be earned, provided the "good luck" is secured. It comes the rub, "good luck." Several times during the course of the lecture the learned gentleman made use of the term "good luck" as one of the essentials of success. It would have conduced to a clearer understanding of his position had he explained what he meant by good luck. Is the success of the tobacco culture dependent on the largely dependent on chance than that? This is a suggestion which naturally arises from a perusal of Mr. FRANCIS's remarks, and it is, we believe, to some extent borne out by facts. Let not investors in tobacco estates be unduly alarmed, however. The necessary "good luck" in Borneo that even with bad luck we believe handsome dividends will be earned, though on an average of years they may not reach the handsome figure of fifty or sixty per cent. predicted by Mr. FRANCIS. The element of uncertainty is in the rainfall. That the land is a beautiful one, and that the tobacco trees in good years can yield handsome returns will almost certainly be realised, but allowance must be made for years when the rainfall proves unfavourable. The ideal tobacco country is one where the rainfall shows little variation from month to month and year to year. Borneo does not show this, but still, but not so considerable, we believe, as to prevent tobacco cultivation being a very great success, though not quite so magnificent a success, perhaps, as to enable estates to yield returns of fifty or sixty percent. In a good year they may and probably will do so, but to expect such a return in every year would be altogether unreasonable. Instead, however, will probably be well content if when their dividends are spread over a term of years they average twenty per cent., and this can hardly be considered too much to look for, since Mr. FRANCIS was able to give an instance of one estate which in its first year's product paid out little more than the cost of tobacco in its seedlings equivalent to a return of something like 55 per cent.

WHISKEY AND SODA VERSUS MILK

TEA AND SODA.

Moderate drinkers must have been gratified to find that Dr. CARTLIZE, in his recent lecture on food in the tropics, was so sound on the liquor question. To sit up late drinking whisky would be, he said, ill advised; if it were possible to have too much of a good thing, he would limit the quantity to one wineglass-full of a day, well diluted, and taken in two doses. Beer, and stout he does not recommend, considering them unsuitable to the climate. In England of course it is different, and in the last papers we found an "awful example" of a man dying from a glass of beer. Such a local custom was what the Coroner's opinion of the cause of death. Dr. CAUROSS, of Chester, held an inquest at Nantwich touching the death of an aged inmate of the workhouse. The evidence showed that he ate a very hearty Christmas dinner, and next morning was found dead in bed. In reply to the coroner, the master of the workhouse stated that the guardians had issued a special resolution refusing beer or alcoholic stimulants to inmates on Christmas Day. The coroner said "it was quite unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further. For reasons best known to the guardians they had departed from their usual arrangement of allowing beer at the Christmas dinner. His own impression was that such a restriction was unnecessary, as the stimulant was beneficial as assisting to get rid of a heavy meal. What were the good things of earth sent for unless to be enjoyed in moderation? Did they mean to tell him that a glass of wine or beer would hurt any living man? Certainly not in fact stimulants, he knew from a very long experience, had done more harm than good in cases of illness. They were especially beneficial in cases of weak action of the heart." He remembered a case in Nantwich, where a man, a tea-totaller, went home at night and ate an enormous supper. Next morning he was found dead in bed. The enormous quantity of food had filled the stomach, pressed upon the heart, and vented upon the lungs, and caused death. (The coroner) expressed the opinion that a glass of beer would have saved his life but he was severely criticised. Everything is good in its place, including even alcoholic stimulants, but to assume thirst and counteract exhaustion in a climate like that of Hongkong in the summer months and soda will do much mischief. Some men who feel they want a drink after cricketing, tennis, or other exertion would give it a trial, we think a large proportion of them would record their verdict in its favour.

"BORNEO AND ITS PROSPECTS."

A lecture under the above title was delivered in the City Hall on the 5th instant by Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C. The lecturer in opening said that he intended to discuss the subject of Borneo, which he had visited some two months in Borneo. Several months ago he had visited Borneo legal business, and he had then taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with all that was going on there. On this last occasion he had visited the place on a little business of his own, unconnected with the law, and he had taken the opportunity of carrying on his observations there, and the industries carried on there, and its future prospects. He was aware that a great deal of Hongkong capital was invested in Borneo, and that a great many people there were interested in what was going on there, that had been formed, and he contended that there was a great deal of disposition and doubt among the shareholders interested as to the future prospects, and it was therefore that he put before them lately, when he ventured to express strong opinions as to the future of Borneo, that he might do some good to the Colony and the residents. If he stated solely and exactly what he had seen and what he heard, and if he put before them the same

cut down the jungle from an acre of ground. The measure, acre, was not used in this connec-

OTHER INDUSTRIES WILL FOLLOW TOBACCO
CULTIVATION.

[illegible][illegible]

Corpl. Rice, (13 ft. 7 in.)	1
Supper Turner	3
WALKING RACE (two miles) 1st prize \$9; 2d prize, \$6; 3rd prize \$4.	2
Supper Donaherty	1
Supper Land	2
Supper Turner	3
THROWING CRICKET BALL. 1st prize, \$6; 2d prize, \$4; 3rd prize, \$2.	2
Supper Bailey, (37 yards.)	1
Supper Connor	2
Supper Morris	3

1990

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

all business men in China are mutually interested in preserving if possible the Chinese price.

and it is with this view that the
 goods is given to those about to deal
 under the most severe hardships, the export duty imposed
 on black tea trade, these are not directly the
 of the present depressed condition of the
 country. I am sure that the Imperial
 Government would together petition the Imperial
 Government a reduction of duty might be least
 objectionable. The chief reason of black tea is the
 deterioration of the Chinese article, and
 as it does now inc competition with
 foreign and fragrant tea, the latter has
 been beaten by them; in this last season
 Chinese black teas were the worst that
 have been produced in the history of the
 tea trade, the most unpleasant
 of all of smoke on all the second and third crop
 caused by the use of green wood during
 the process of drying. The Government
 determined that, and all foreign merchants
 determined that, can no consideration
 be given to their buy any more tea in Hankow
 or Shanghai, and that they will buy only
 and all kind of wood or smoke flavour.
 on so who absolutely necessary for all Chinese
 on who intend bringing tea to the foreign
 market, they will have to be able to
 give advice unless they wish to see their
 entirely failed.

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aspiculate heavily in Hankow themselves, who in their endeavour to buy tea, closely resemble the foreign merchants of the whole Hankow market and make the tea-merchants to trade under the false pretences of foreign-merchants in the bazaar. It is a fact, however, that at least one native tea house or company has been established in Hankow for a very long shipper of tea direct to England, and that against the interests both of the Chinese and English merchants. Let us learn now how they have got their tea to the market and on their guard and place their tea under guard for their interest.

It is interesting to see how the tea-merchants have been so successful in their negotiations with native and foreign merchants. It is obvious that this important question is not only a matter of the tea-merchants but also of the whole of the tea trade in the present day. The tea trade will be very lost. — N. C. China News.

UNIFORMED RETROSPECT BY
SHANGHAI NATIVE PAPER.

The *Wu-pao*, reviewing the trade of Shanghai on the 15th day of Kwang Su just expired, says:

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the cotton, called Shih-shwa from the place where it is raised, is the staple article of commerce of the province. It is valued at 70,000 or 75,000 taels. The 80,000, as they bought cheap and the rice occurred. Junk-owners had been in the habit of carrying on their business in Peking, owing to the remission of the tribute tax. The Peking Government for the neighboring provinces in consideration of the security of the trade, has now ordered that the amount of the tax on opium should be reduced to one-half of the former employment to junk. There have been several losses among Cantonese junk-owners of the Fuhkien ones in a critical way. The two provinces furnish most of the raw cotton business at Shanghai, in cotton, silk, and opium. The Fuhkien junk trade is very scarce in the native banks at the end of the year, consequently native in want of it for the annual settlement. Some of the Fuhkien junk trade is at Shanghai and Hongkong. Not only at Shanghai, but at Hongkong and Singapore, more money is very scarce than at Peking, and the Fuhkien junk-owners are instructed to make the desired advances, on unexceptionable security. This tightness of the money market has a very retarding effect on trade, and in this respect too, we hope

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**WAKONG SEAMEN'S CHAP-
LAINCY.**

The following is an extract from the annual
of the Rev. A. Gurney Goldsmith, M.A.,
's Chaplain:—

"The great and encouraging future of the
work has been the subject of the working
Volunteer Lay Helper and a Scriptures
both holding licenses from the Bishop.
Chaplain has had a far-seeing in 'Fragrant
and, during his absence the
meeting has been held on an annual
Bishop most kindly undertake the major
the Society sessions at St. Peter's, ably
by Mr. Tuen as volunteer Lay Helper.
Chaplain's meeting has continued was also
continued under Mr. Tarn's super-
and the Chaplain desires here to record
the thanks of the society and Mr. Tarn
to those friends who assisted them so
ably."

Tuesday entertainments and Friday
evenings have been well patronized as once by
old and gentlemen helpers.
and all these good helpers, best thanks
accorded.

meeting in the harbor and at the Sallors

boarding houses has been able and is carrying on by Mr. Edward Makela. The Mission to Seamen of the London Convention has been a great friends at home (except Mr. Minton) of their agents, as their work has been greatly benefited by Mr. Makela's praying parties are held each weekday noon at the Sadlers' Home. The average number of men has been 100.

On February 10th, a confirmation was held. 82 persons were confirmed by the R. E. Ebdon.

A number of visits to ships in the harbour on 1,140, and 150 bags of reading have distributed.

Men have become members of the Tem Society.

Seam launch is now much needed for misprisons. At present a launch has to be hired for Sundays, while for about \$40 a month for the "club" launch. The money owing to the mission could be kept up. A new launch estimated nearly \$300, already in other cases, chiefly from the friends of the mission, about \$2,000 are now in hand.

Many current expenses of the church and the room are met by the church officers.

the year to \$563.
billiard and reading rooms are well appro-
priated for the inmates of the homes from time
to time.
The letter writing of the seamen has largely
increased, and 583 letters were posted for the
year.
**FREE ASSUMPTIONS ON A FOR-
EIGN FIRM WITHDRAWN.**
Weeks ago we (Chinese Times) reproduced
the *Shu-pao* the memorial of a Governor,
denouncing the dealings of two foreign-
ers, whose instructions were issued by the
British Legation in Yokohama to the provincial authorities
in the case of the firm attacked being
a. One of the firms was promptly taken up by the
Minister, who demanded an investigation
into the alleged facts. The result has been
the complete collapse of the Governor's case,
the *Mei-shan* of Messrs. Mandel & Co. from
the Yokohama Legation, and the *Shu-pao*
has been completely Yandu of their
relations to the provincial authorities. This
story reveals the Governor at his weakest and
shows that the *Shu-pao* is not to be taken
too seriously.

Information the members of that body brought to act and the Government to back. In the present case the Censor, who is on his guard, has not been deceived. It seems to have been the victim of a sort of complicity origin. Foreign firms remember the law maxim, *qui facit per alium facit per se*. If the Censor had mixed the true with the false, sandalizing, and when brought to book he had said nothing to any of his Imperial Masters, he would have been hanged. It is probable to suppose that the *fielle* Censor has some means of saying *deux fois* over the words of the Tsang-tse-tsi, *le monde est en calotte* not "brilliant." That inert which will never commit itself to any action, but continues the exercise of the will to look to the future. The Censor of the Tsang-tse-tsi does break out into original moves with the unaccountable precipitancy of an avalanche. Humble indeed has been the Censor's position, but he has been at the German Legation. But it is after all welcome food for them, if they have the will to assimilate it. The Censor of the Tsang-tse-tsi is a soldier, the *Forci*, *n* are still a force in Peking politics, on they make out a strong case on a clear

A Japanese steamer *Toyokuni Maru* is reported to have stranded in the Shimoda Channel on the 22nd January. Whilst on the voyage from Kobe to Kashiwanoha, under charter to the Hon. Messrs. Kaisha. At the time of the wreck the vessel's cargo consisted of 500 cases of tea, belonging to the charterers. The vessel is owned in Tokyo, and was commanded by a Japanese, *Wu (Nagasaki Express)*. The Japanese crew were unable to learn the extent of the damage done to the vessel. The vessel was towed to the wharf at Kashiwanoha. *Kiuchi Maru*. Another steamer also occurred on the Japan Sea the same day, viz., the loss of the Government steamer *Daio Sen Shi*, shortly after leaving the port of Matsuyama, with a quantity of cargo on board. The *Daio Sen Shi* was the Mitsui Bishi ship-building yard at Matsuyama, and was a steamer chartered to the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha. The vessel was bound for Yagoto, and was commanded by a Japanese. No lives were lost.

-Special attention of teamen is drawn to character and status of the native tea-hongs in

...and who seek to obtain a fair price for the teas in their hands, but there are a few, kongs (speculators) locally in Hankow themselves, who, in their endeavour to buy tea cheaply for their own speculation, often depress unreasonably the market and make the tea-men (producers) locally in Hankow and the surrounding Hankow-marchant the buyer. It is a curious fact that at least one native tea kong or years been a large speculator in Hankow and the surrounding districts, and has been prevailing on and angling against the interests both of the native and foreign merchants. Last season he has been on their guard and takes their loss in the market. He has been interested in all interested in the tea trade to hear what was written here. Many anxious thoughts have been given to this important question. The tea trade has been the life of the country, as given here are carried out in the ensuing years in the one great China tea trade will be over lost.—N. C. Daily News.

yes:—The trade in the two great export
es, tea and silk, has been on the whole
showing neither great gains nor great

The import trade in pices goes down, owing to the depression and distress in the interior lessening demand, and also to the tightness of the market in the north. The price of rice is falling. Rice, owing to the long continued autumn rains affecting the Soochow, Hangchow, Kashing and Ningbo districts, is selling at a premium, and rice to a very high value in Shanghai, but profits were nevertheless less from it than from bean oil. This last is selling at 100 taels per picul, and is in demand in the north; from last winter to last spring oil at about 115, it had lately risen up to 130, and shows no symptom of a fall. The price of cotton is also high, and the crop was poor one and although last autumn it was said that the new goods cannot reach Shanghai in time, the price of cotton is still high. The new crop is very firm. Some firms have noticed a profit of 15, 20,000 or 30,000, a rare thing in those times. The autumn crop of cotton is a good prospect, and some firms have considerable contracts hoping to realize a profit by selling at very cheap rates; but the autumn rain and the short crop in Yunnan and Szechuan are a serious calamity to the trade in Tls. 15. The only large farmers were the

tain in the cotton, called Sha-hwa from the place
production, some of whom cleared as much as
70,000 or 80,000 as they bought sheep

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NGKONG SEAMEN'S CHAP.
LAINCY

Following is an extract from the annual of the Rev. A. Gurney Goldsmith, M.A., St. Stephen's Chapel:—

"A great and encouraging future of the work has been the addition to the working volunteers of a number of St. Stephen's both holding licences from the Bishop. Chaplain has had a furlough in England months, and during his absence the singing and preaching have been sustained by the volunteers kindly undertaking the work for the Sunday sessions at St. Peter's, ably by Mr. Tarn as volunteer Lay Helper. The singing and preaching have been ably continued under Mr. Tarn's super- vision, and the Chaplain desires here to record great thanks to the Bishop and Mr. Tarn, and to those friends who assisted them so ably."

Tuesday entertainments and Friday meetings have been well attended as ever by old and gentleman helpers, and such and all those good helpers, best thanks accorded.

Meeting in the hall, and at the Saltaire

and boarding houses has been ably and efficiently carried out by Mr. Edward Makonnen.

Ministry Reader. The Mission to Seamen in London have owing to the generosity of their friends, been enabled to purchase of their agents. 'The work has been greatly benefited by Mr. Makin's missionary papers are held each weekday morning at the Sailors' Home. The average number of attendance has been 234. On the 15th inst. 104 persons were confirmed was held. 32 persons were confirmed by the Rev. Dr. Bedford.

A number of visits to ships in the harbour of London on the 14th and 15th days of reading have been distributed.

Men have become members of the 'Tem Society' and a steam launch is now much needed for missions. At present a launch has to be hired for Sundays, while for about \$40 a month the 'Tem' has been secured. The vessel belonging to the mission could be kept up to date have contributed nearly \$500, already, and other persons, chiefly from friends in the States, about \$2,000 now on hand.

Many current expenses of the church and mission room are met by the church officers.

billiard and reading rooms are well appre-

by the inmates of the Monks from time to time. The handwritten letters of the ex-monks have long since expired, and 593 letters were posted for this year.

SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS BY A FOREIGN FIRM WITHDRAWN.

Two weeks ago the *Chinese Times* reproduced the article in the *Shanghai* memorial of a Governor, denouncing the dealings of two foreigners, whose instructions were issued by the Chinese Yamen to the principal authorities of the province. One of the firms attacked being the *Yan*, the case was promptly taken up by the British Minister, who demanded an investigation into the alleged cause of the result of the alleged collapse of the Governor's case, the *Yan* and *Yan* of Messrs. Mundt & Co. for the *Yan* and *Yan* against them, and the *Yan* by the *Yan* Yamen at their relations to the principal authorities. This case reveals the Governor at his weakest and the *Yan* at their strongest.

information the members of that body
pared to act and the Government to back

In the present case the Censor, who is on his relationship to the Imperial Household Department, has refused the author of a pamphlet, entitled "The Cause of a corruptive empire," to publish it. Foreign friends remember the law maxim, *qui facit per se, non potest negare*, which means, "who does it, cannot deny it." He was primed by the right of the Emperor to censor the press, and when brought to book he said anything to say, "Yes, an Imperial Household Department has the right to censor the press," his meaning being, it is possible to suppose that the *feilo* Censor has some *manu scripta quædam* over the subjects of the Throne. It is not the Emperor, but the Censor, who is the person which will never permit itself to any intemperance, but confines the exercise of its power to the criticism of the *feilo* of the Emperor, and does not go out into original moves with the uncontrollable precipitancy of an avalanche. Humble indeed has been the criticism of the Emperor, and the Emperor the German Legislation. But it is after all a welcome food for them; if they have the power to assimilate it, which is not impossible, it is a satisfaction to them. The *feilo* *Prælati* are still a force in Peking politics, when they make out a strong case on a clear

ing humbleness they are able to carry
point. The lesson has been an instructive

Japanese steamer *Togakushi Maru* is reported to have arrived in the Shimoda harbor on the 22nd January, whilst on the voyage to Kobe to Kuchinotsu, under charter to the Japanese Kaisha. At the time of the vessel's arrival, consisted of 500 cases of goods, belonging to the charterers. The cargo was consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (*Nagasaki Kaisha*) of Japan, who was consequently unable to recover the extent of the damage sustained. The *Togakushi Maru* was, we understand, a Japanese steamer, and a Japanese merchant also occurred on the Japan side the same day, viz., the loss of the Government steamer *Daikoku Maru*, shortly after leaving the port of Kobe, with a quantity of goods on board. The *Daikoku Maru* was the Mitsui Bishi ship-building yard at Kobe, and was chartered to the Japanese Kaisha, and was coming to Yagoo, and was consequently never lost.

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—By a SWISS any EMPLOYER

MENT. Corresponds in English,
French, and German. Speaks Malay.
Address.

B.
Cure of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1890. [41]

NOTICE.

M^r. TOM GREAVES-GOWLAND and
M^r. HENRY-PERCY WHITE are
admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the
1st February, 1890.

DODD & Co.
[49]

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Share
and Interest of the late YONG YUK
CHI and in the YEE SHAN SHOP, No. 58,
Canton Street, Victoria, Hongkong, Co.
and General Merchants and of the said Shop
and Book Docks of the said Shop
have been this day transferred to YEONG
YUEK HIN. All Persons who are any
creditors and General Merchants and of the said Shop
and Book Docks of the said Shop
are hereby required to
pay payment thereof to the said YEONG
YUEK HIN to whom also any Claims may
be sent.

the 8th day of February, 1890.
WUHOON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the said
YEONG CHUEK HIN.

THE HONGKONG BRICK & CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of
Sixty Shares in the above Company is
PAYABLE on or before the 31st day of March
next, and that all Persons not having paid the
amount of these Calls will be charged interest at
the rate of 8% per cent. per Annum, from the
date due until payment, in accordance with the
Articles of Association.

W. H. WALKER,
Secretary.

Dated the 11th day of February, 1890.
Hongkong. 1410

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THE Undersigned has received Instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

the 17th February, 1890, commencing at 2.30
p.m. sharp, at the Residence of Major

MILES, R.A., No. 10, Seymour Terrace,—
THE WHOLE OF HIS
DRAWING FURNITURE,
Comprising—
HOUSEHOLD ROOM SUI E. VELVET-
COVERED TABLES & FANCY CHAIRS,
LAMP GLASSES, &c., &c., &c. Gold
MUSIC STAND, MIRRORS, &c., &c.
COTTAGE PIANO, by KIRKMAN.
DINING TABLE and Teak DINING
CHAIRS, VIENNA CHAIRS, BOOK CASE,
LAMP GLASSES, &c., &c., &c. PAT-
TERLED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE,
FILTER, ICE CHEST, GRASS RIAT-
ETS, KEROSINE LAMPS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS and Spring Mat-
resses, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c., Hall &
BATH WARDROBE, WARDROBE, MA-
GAGNY CHESTS or DRAWERS, Bath
WARDROBES, DRESS NO and TOILET
TABLES & SETS, DRESSING GLASSES
and BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c.

LADY'S CHAIRS, MOUNTAIN CHAIR,
RICKSHA,

Catelogue, at 3 o'clock, p.m.
 and he shall be on view on Monday a.m.
 TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
 G. R. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, 12th February, 1890. 143

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
 K. KWON K'WAN TAK'S
CHALLENGE CUPS value £200 and \$100
 respectively. Also two Convolutions Cups value
 £100 each.
 The 2nd Stage of the Sixth Competition will
 take place next SATURDAY, the 16th
 instant, at 11.15 a.m. commencing at 900 yards.
 Entrance Fee, 30 cents.
 A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at
 2 p.m. to take over intending Competitors.
 A. SHILLON HOPKINS,
 Honorary Secretary.
 Hongkong, 12th February, 1890. 187

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Canton Wharf and Godown. Consignees' Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been taken.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 17th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by —
DAVID GIBSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [407]

MOGUL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CANTON TO LIVERPOOL, PENANG,
XANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, Canton, and after from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notified to the contrary be given before Noon to-day.

To claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th inst. and no receipt will be registered thereafter.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1890.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 17th inst. for shipment per steamer "PALINURUS" to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 11th February, 1880. 1355

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNÉES per Company's Steamer "PALINURUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into the Godowns at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Crafator Godown on and after the 12th inst.

Goods delivered after the 16th instant will be subject to Run! All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a. m. 18th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

INTIMATIONS.



BY APPOINTMENT.
S. S. WATSON & COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
operates with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to
plans for securing purity in the Water
Supply, to secure which we have added a Con-
siderable capital of supplying with 5,000 Gallons
of Distilled Water a day, and are in a
position to compete in quality with the best
English Water. Our Bottled Waters cannot be
surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and
the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in
the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"
We continue to supply large bottles of
sodas, from the best Machinery, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to
be supplied in this way.

COAST PORT ORDERS
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For Coast Ports, Waters are packed
and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices,
and the full amount allowed for Packages and
Freight when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all orders and communications addressed
thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
ready for supply:

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGER BEER

No Credit given for Bottles that look dry,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of containing
Aerated Water, as such Bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, China, and Manila. 12-19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communication on all matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business
"The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be
sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATHS.
On the 6th inst., at Kowloon, the wife of H. S.
Dawson, of a daughter.

At Kowloon, on the 6th inst., the wife of
BUTTS, of a daughter.

At 44, Seapoon Road, Shanghai, on the 28th Janu-
ary, 1899, YU MAH SENG, "Daisy," the beloved
daughter of YU MAH SENG, aged 12 years.

At 10, Victoria Road, at 10.30 and on the 28th
January, Dr. H. H. WINE, of Shanghai, aged 45
years.

THE DAILY PRESS.
HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1899.

In a recent issue of the *Peking Gazette* it is
stated that a Censor, named Tsai-tai, having
brought to the notice of the Emperor the
necessity, in view of the abuses connected
with his working, of re-modelling the whole
lokin system and of placing some proper
check upon the receipts and disbursements,
the question has been referred by decree to
the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

It is refreshing to find this important sub-
ject formally brought before the Imperial
Government, but it would be vain to hope
for any immediate practical result. The ex-
ample of the Imperial Maritime Customs
Service, with its regularity and strictness,
cannot be without its effect on the mind
of the rulers of China, suggesting as it does
how much more effectively the finances of
the Empire might be administered were the
same principles applied generally, but in face
of the strength of the various interests in-
volved reform cannot proceed otherwise
than slowly. The lokin tax affords the
hordes of officials in the provinces a most
convenient means of lining their purses, and
all their influence would be used against
any scheme designed to cut down their op-
portunities in this direction. The Viceroy
of the various provinces establish lokin sta-
tions wherever they think fit in their juris-
diction, or wherever they can be persuaded
to do so by greedy subordinates or hangers-
on, and the amount of the tax to be levied
is determined only by the caprice of the
trader to bear it and the patience of the
merchants or boatmen who are immediately
affected. Sometimes when the burden be-
comes unbearable those on whom it is laid
strike, and then a readjustment takes place
for the officials are wise enough in their own
interests not to bring trade to a standstill, and
then their income would disappear; and
where there are competing routes leading to
a common market one will sometimes un-
derstand the other. Thus the tax is kept
within bounds which come short of absolute
prohibition to trade, but it is high enough
to constitute a serious hindrance to the na-
tural expansion. The uncertainty of the tax
is even more prejudicial to honest com-
merce than the amount, as traders are there-
by prevented making their calculations with
reasonable accuracy.

The corruption of the officials in China
is abundantly acknowledged in the *Peking
Gazette*. A Censor recently represented to
the Throne the deep-seated abuses which
exist in connection with the levy of the
grain tax throughout the Empire—a tax
which it may be supposed does not lend
itself so readily to abuse as the lokin tax.
We are told, however, that "the rules
on the subject leave nothing to be desired
in the way of completeness, but their enforce-
ment becomes in the hands of the local
authorities an instrument of the grossest
abuse." In times of distress a remission
of the tax may be granted by the Emperor.
On such occasions the Imperial Edict ought
to be posted widely in the form of a pro-

clamation for general information. Instead
of this, however, "the lists of the districts
for which exemption from the tax is claimed
are too often falsified, and what is worse,
the officials take care not to post the Im-
perial proclamation until they have collected
the tax in full. The revenue is lost to the
state and goes into the pockets of the han-
gersons about the yamen." The Emperor ex-
presses his abhorrence of this system of fraud,
and enjoins the Viceroy and Governors to
demand for punishment all district officials
who may be guilty of such villainy in future.
If any one were inclined to dispute that the
corruption of Chinese officials is as great as
it is represented to be he might point to the
fact that the allegations of the Censors are
general and are not directed to any particu-
lar case susceptible of strict investigation.
It is the business of the Censors to censure,
and unless they kept themselves in evidence
their office might come to be looked upon as
unnecessary. The mere allegation of a Cen-
sor therefore does not count for much. It
is by ascertaining the feeling of the common
people that the true character of the officials
is discovered, and the evidence here is unmis-
takeable. To them let us turn for "square
statements" pure and simple and various ac-
cuses to be avoided by every possible means.
That the Mandarin should practise extortion
is looked upon as quite a natural cir-
cumstance, quite as natural, in fact, as that
the people should evade payment of legal
dues when opportunity offers. On both
sides common honesty is held in more or less
contempt, and a man who does not take
advantage of his opportunities is regarded as
a fool.

There will be a game of Polo on the Race-
course to-day at 4.45 p.m.

The Chinese steamer *Ying Yuen* came out of
Hongkong on the 10th inst., and the steamer
Yuen Yuen went into dock.

The Agents Messrs. Hargreaves & Co. inform
us that the *A. D. B. Steamer* *Ying Yuen* from
Hankow, left Singapore yesterday at noon for
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The *Batavia Locomotive*, giving particulars of
the engine which was recently purchased by
the Government, is a fine specimen of the
latest improvements in the trade. It is a
locomotive of the latest type, and is capable
of running at a speed of 40 miles an hour.
It is a fine specimen of the latest improve-
ments in the trade, and is capable of run-
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In its issue of the 11th inst. the *Peking
Gazette* contains the following incident:—A
Chinese man in male attire was taken into
custody on the night of the 27th ult. The story
in connection with him is related in a
column of the 11th inst. The man was a
Chinese man in male attire, and was taken
into custody on the night of the 27th ult.

It appears that this man, like many
others of his sex, was suffering from a sore
throat, and was taken into custody on the
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The *Batavia Locomotive*, giving particulars of
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latest improvements in the trade. It is a
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In its issue of the 11th inst. the *Peking
Gazette* contains the following incident:—A
Chinese man in male attire was taken into
custody on the night of the 27th ult. The story
in connection with him is related in a
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